MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

THERE IS NO PEACE.

PRUSSIA REFUSES TO TREAT WITH THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED FROM THE RED REPUBLICANS.

English Reports.

London, September 19. The Globe comments severely on the supinemess of the Parisians in permitting the Prusslans to repair the roads and replace bridges on the line of their advance without interrup-

The London journals have no telegraphic news to-day from Paris. The mail advices indicate that the besieged and besiegers at Metz

saffer greatly from disease and casualties. The village of Baseilles, near Sadan, has been destroyed by the Prussians, because some wounded fugitives, followers of the German army, were massacred in its streets.

Prussian Reports.

BREMEN, September 19. The North German Lloyd's line of steamers will commence running regularly between Bremen and the United States ports on the 1st French Reports.

· Paris, September 19-Evening. The city is quiet even to dullness. The Boulevard is crowded with soldiers, but there are no symptoms of disturbance observable.

Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a government sufficiently stable to gnarantee her ability to enforce a treaty.

NEW YORK, September 19. A cable telegram to the Herald from Paris, says that four hundred Uhlans occupied Ver-

sailles yesterday. The postal service has been suspended, and service by messenger will be organized. Several Prussian scouts were killed yester-

day by the Garde Mobile Franc-tireurs in the vicinity of Paris. A cable telegram from London to the New

York Times, says: "The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from . Paris on the 17th instant, says General Vineroy led 30,000 troops in line last night to Vincennes, to dispute the passage of the Marne. The advance on the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine ready to cross at any moment. Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. Georges', they will pass in the vicinity of Longemeau to near Versailles. Established there, they will push forward by the woods of Mendon to plant batries on the heights of Clamant, and, if the city is bombarded, will open fire upon the vanguard from this point. They can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevard Peufer and Mont Parnassee. The northern army is marching on St. Denis. An announcement was made that a Socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Ryatt would be present to protest against the moderation of the government. The meeting was probably suppressed, as it has not taken place. The "Reds" are struggling hard for the supremacy. Since morning the enemy has made some progress towards Versailles, fighting at Jurisy and Abos. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Va.-de-Grace."

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

PEACE DIPLOMACY-M. THIERS'S PROPOSALS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT-JULES PAYRE'S OFFER TO BISMARCK-PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Up to 6 o'clock vesterday afternoon M.
There had submitted no other tangible proposal
to the British Government than that the neutral
powers should simultaneously exert their good
offices for the restoration of peace. Lord
Granville was inclined to act upon this offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this sugges tion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood; it would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representations by force if they were not accepted—views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers's proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers's purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general Republican movement was imprinent general Republican movement was imminent throughout Europe, and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate 'dov-ernment in France. On the advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government. It is ab-solutely true, as before telegraphed you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, creden-

M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials, or the power of offering any guarantees on the part of France.

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had besought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotia-tions on specified terms. The answer receiv-ed from Prussia takes the form of two ques-

First. Supposing the terms of the armistice greed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by themmeaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasbourg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations?

Second. Supposing the army accepts, will the nation?

M. Favre replied: . We undertake to ans wer for the army as for the nation. We will convoke the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that assembly which should be free to express the national will, we to resign our powers into its hands. It such assembly accepts and ratifies our acts, that will

be a full guarantee to Prussia."

Obviously, this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a purposal juterview between be a full guarantee to Prussia.

awated, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between favre and Bismarck.

As to the supposed purposes of Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace, he writes by post that his information came direct from the Berlin Foreign Office. From other information, I presume it to be the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin—that court faction which does not above Bismarch's views but es not share Bismarck's views, but which has always retained considerable infli-ence over the King. In any case, it does not extend beyond negotiations for peace, leaving France to decide her own destinies thereafter. Prance to declare her own destines increatier. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views, and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French Government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace to which it agrees.

AN ANGLO-PRUSSIAN UNPLEASANTNESS.

London papers of to-morrow will publish an interesting correspondence between the Prussian Ambassador at London. Count Bernstoff and the English Review Minister. Pearl Prussian Ambassador at London. Count Bernstorff, and the English Foreign Minister, Earl Granville. Count Bernstorff complains of the violation of English neutrality involved in extensive sales of English arms to France. He tonsive sales of English arms to France. He refers to various cases which have come within

his knowledge, and winds up by saying that England will be morally responsible for the blood shed on foreign fields through the agency of a few English tradesmen. Count Bernet ct a few English tradesmen. Count Berneton claims, herein copying Mr. Seward very closely, that the war would have ended soon or, and that fewer Germans would have been killed, had not England permitted these abuses to be perpetrated. Earl Granville replies in a dispatch, dated only yesterday, by traversing the assortions of Count Bernetorff. He goes the assortions of Count Bernstoff. He goes on to say that during the Crimean war Prussia, pretending to be neutral, permitted the Russian Government to bring arms bought in Beigium through the Prussian territory. He repels the secusations levelled at Great Britain; declares that the attitude of England should be one of benevolent, not malevolent, neutrality; and says that the sort of neutrality which Prussia saks would have been necessarily hostile to France. The markets of England should be and must be open to both parties.

be, and must be, open to both parties. THE POPE NOT TO FLY.

The POPE NOT TO FIX.

LONDON, September 16.

The highest Catholic authorities here do not expect the Pope to leave Rome at all. It is believed that the Holy See will arrange a complete concordat with the Italian Government, and accept as inevitable the loss of the temporal power. As a distinguished Catholic prelate said yesterday, "the restoration of an Italian sovereign to Rome only puts the health of the ages before Constantine." burch back to the ages before Constantine." THE EXPLOSION OF THE CITADEL AT LAON.

London, september 16. Duke William Mecklenburg's official report says that the capitulation of Laon took place down, Gardes Mobile to be discharged on parole, and the line of infantry to go under escort to the city. Many of the officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last manhad passed the citadel gates, two november of the citadel gates. on the basis of that of Sedan, arms to be laid down. Gardes Mobile to be discharged on had passed the citadel gates, two powerful de-tonations were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges and mine exploded, and all in the yard were buried un-der the ruins. There was fearful destruction, and the losses cannot be ascertained.

THE CROPS-CANADIAN ANNEXA TION-CUBAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, September 19. The Shipping Gazette anticipates that there will be too much cotton and too little corn from the Southern States. Cotton prices are low, and there is much activity in Lancashire.

A Canadian writes to the Bermingham Gazette that the present liberal government of the colony will draw Canada to annexation with the United States, or to independence of Great Britian.

The shipments of cotton from Bombay since

last reports have amounted to 70,000 bales. The Havana, Jamaica and West India telegraph was opened to the public to-day. The tariff of rates from the United States is \$2.80 to Cuba for ten words, and \$5 to Jamaica. Every additional word to Cuba 25, and to Jamalca 50 cents.

It is reported that Banbeta has surrendered. All the children of all slaves captured will, after sixteen year's apprenticeship, be freed.

THE CHINESE BRUTALITIES.

LONDON, September 19. The advices from China show that there is no prospect of peace. Governor Rankin has been assassinated for alleged sympathy for the foreigners.

THE TEHUANTEPEC EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, September 19. The Tehuantepec surveying expedition will sail in about two weeks.

The Bank of Louislana has been converted into a National Bank, with a capital of \$600,000,

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

New York, September 19-Evening. Gold opened quiet, but was very dull during the afternoon, and closed steadler. Sixty-twos eights 10; forties of. Tennessees 611, new 60; Virginias 65; Louisianas 71, new 62; levees 74, eights 86; Alabamas 100, fives 68; Georgias 82, sevens 90; North Carolinas 503, new 293; South Carolinas 86, new 68.

London, September 19-Evening. Consols 923. Bonds 901. The stock market s improving under reports of peace negotiations

FRANKFORT, September 19-Evening. United States securities firm. Sixty-twos 94.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

RICHMOND, September 19. The police to-day arrested Henry Burton in the act of pouring metal into counterfelt five cent pieces, which were found in the building. Several influential colored citizens visited Governor Walker this morning to ask that colored men be admitted to the jury box. The Governor informed them that the Legislature had not altered the old code so as to admit of it, and he advised them to appeal to the Legislature, which meets next month.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19. There were fifty-two deaths from yellow ever, for the week ending at six P. M. on the 18th. Of these twenty-eight were natives of the State, nine of France, three of Germany. three of the United States, two of Holland, two of Nova Scotia and five of other countries. Ten were interred September 12th, three on the 13th, ten on the 14th, ten on the 15th, seven on the 16th, nine on the 17th and three on the 18th. The deaths from other fevers were twenty-one. Total interments for the week, one hundred and seventy-one. The fever is not declared epidemic.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19. In the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. the Internal Revenue Collector, Judge Strong decided that the dividends and interest paid by a railroad company. on and after January 1, 1870, were not liable to the internal revenue tax.

A TALEING MACRINE. -- On Saturday an exhibition of quite a novel character was onened at the new building called the Palais Royal, ar-gyle street, Orlord circus. It is an exhibition of a talking machine, which by mechanical appliances is made to give forth utterances re-sembling those of a human being. It is the invention of Professor Faber, of Vienna, and has been constructed and patented by him, and has been constructed and patented by him, and is certainly a wonderful specimen of human ingenuity. It is true, the question may arise, where is the utility of it, seeing that every man, woman and child, possesses a taking machine, more or less perfect, of his or her own. But the machine has its utility nevertheless, for it illustrates a much neglected science of acoustics. Moreover, it is highly interesting as showing how far ingenuity may go. The machine has a month, with tongue and lips, which are set in motion by a mechanical apparatus which sets free a portion of air from apparatus which sets free a portion of air from apparatus which sets free a portion of air from a large bellowe, and so controls it as to produce the sound required. It procounced, with great clearness, every letter of the alphabet, many words, and a few souteness perfect; not merely set words, but any words the audience chose to name. It takes laughed, and uttered other crices expressive of human passions, to

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

NO ARMISTICE OR PROSPECT OF PEACE.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING GOING ON YES-TERDAY AROUND PARIS.

THIERS GOVE TO INTERVIEW THE

A FROTHY CIRCULAR FROM JULES FAVRE IN JUSTIFICATION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

VAPOLEON SAYS NOTHING CAN KEEP THE PRUSSIANS OUT OF PARIS.

AT PRESENT.

PARIS TO BE STARVED OUT.

Fighting Around Paris. Tours, September 19. Continuous fighting is now going on around Paris. No particulars.

NOON DISPATCHES.

No Armistice. London, September 19. The armistice reported to have been effected is without foundation. There is no prospect of

An Application to Russia. London, September 19. The steamer Jerome Napoleon, with Thiers aboard, has gone to St. Petersburg.

Important Circular from Jules Favre Paris, September 19. The Journal du Republique publishes a circular from Jules Favre which covers the fol lowing points: First. The reason why the elec-

tion of the members of the Constituent As

sembly is to occur on the 2d, instead of on the 15th of October. Second. Answers to the objection made re carding the de jure character of the present French Republic. Favre admits the irregularity of its formation, but argues that the urgency of the case, the defence of the integrity of the soil of France and of the national honor. involved a return of the delegated powers to

Nothing, he adds, is to be expected from Prussia. Her supreme will and exaltation from success are irreconcilable with calm impartiality and statemanship. Two hundred housand victims have been already sacrificed to her ambition, and it is certain that she will exact terms from France which the present momentary and incomplete government should not accept. Hence, we convoke an assembly, freely chosen to decide. What we ask now is to give France our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide: not our transitory authority, but immortal France arising herself to confront Prussla. France, released from the winding sheet of the Emperor, frank and generous, is ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all those exalted political ideas of the old govern-

France has had no ambition but to remain mistress of herself and to develope her material and moral resources. It is for this she asks a cessation of hostilities, but she wil prefer a

thousandfold of disaster to dishonor. Favre adds: "Mankind must admire but pity the spectacle of Paris without looking to the left or to the right, or backward, defending her resources and her freedom"

> NIGHT DISPATCHES. Prussian Reports.

BERLIN, September 19. It is officially reported that while Napoleon was at Namur, in Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers. and said that nothing could keep them out of Paris.

There has been no blockade of the Baltic for

a week. The North German Gazette says that the French Republic exists de facto and the Empire dejure. We should treat with the government that offers the best conditions.

Italian Reports. FLORENCE, September 19. When the troops entered Velletre they were received with great enthusiasm.

General Beaxes is marching on Rome. Rome is still unoccupied though closely in-The Italian Chambers will be convened at

an early day to hear the result of the Piebiscitum in Papal territory.

Spanish Reports.

MADRID, September 19. Minister Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic has been approved by Spain. A Republican demenstration in favor of

France has been made at Toledo. The raising of the blockade of the Baltic and North Seas has been officially announced. Olozaga breakfasted with Prim at Servans. He explained his prompt recognition of the French Republic, claiming that he was fully justified by dispatches he received from Sagosta, recommending that he should recognise the Republic.

English Reports.

LONDON, September 19. Favre has set out for Meaux, under a Prussian safeguard. Whether or not he will be officially received is still a matter of doubt. Only a handful of French troops escaped from Metz. Toul is vigorously pushing the siege. Military experts are of the opinion

that Metz cannot hold out much longer. Forty millions of roubles lately deposited in the Bank of France by Russia, have been transferred to the Bank of England.

Vareoloid is raging among the French and Prussians at Magdeburg. General Fallly is not dead. He and his family and staff occupy princely apartments at

Mayence. The captured French officers are sumptiously provided for by their captors. They are given the choice of towns for residences, and are allowed the same pay and perquisites as when at home.

The Countess of Cowley has had a long interview with the Emperor in behall of the Em-The Post says that a balloon with five thousand letters from Metz has been captured by

the Prussians. Bazaine, in one of his letters, writes that his army is well supplied with everything necessary, and that his troops were victorious in very fight up to the 31st.

The correspondent of the Daily News says that Bismarck intends to starve out Paris unless Metz and Strasbourg are surrendered.

Government. These suggestions caused the interview between Favre and Bismarck, which it is believed will result in a cessation of hostilitles.

Prussia says distinctly that she has not re cognized any French Government, either Imperial or Republican. She is reluctant to nake peace at present.

French Reports. Paris, September 19.

The Swiss, American and Belgian Minister decline to quit the city. Many Prussian scouts have arrived under

the walls of the city.

The Red Republicans are still putting plac ards on the walls denouncing the present gov ernment. Trouble is apprehended. The railway to Calais has been cut at

Tours, September 19. It is thought certain that Jules Favre has

gone to the Prussian headquarters; yet no PRUSSIA RELUCTANT TO MAKE PRACE basis for negotiations has been arranged. Heavy Fighting.

> NEW YORK, September 19. Special telegrams state that there was a heavy two hours' fight within ten miles of Paris to-day. The French were beaten back,

but inflicted much damage. Favre's circular is generally approved. Minister Motley on the War.

WASHINGTON, September 19. Minister Motley has telegraphed the State Department that Prussla does not intend to confine negotiations to the Emperor or to the Regent, but objects to negotiate with the present government, on the ground that it is incapable of furnishing any absolute guarantee. Bismarck and Favre have had a conference, but the result has not transpired.

DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Can Paris Hold Out Till the French Military Organization is Complete !- The Prababilities Considered.

[Communication to the London Times.] As the issue of the Franco-Prussian war no appears to depend on the defence of Parls, it will be of interest to consider whether there are sufficient grounds for expecting that the capital will be seriously defended, and if so, whether she will be able to hold out long enough to give time for completely organizing the military insurrection of the French people it is admitted on all hands that such organiza-tion is making rapid and thorough progress. t is now nearly a week since a corresp of the Times stated "that an observant English of the Times stated "that an observant English friend who returned yesterday from a terr days' ramble in Central France speaks with the greatest admiration of the spirit, courage and patriotism he everywhere noticed; the whole population is everywhere noticed; the whole population arming and drilling," and he proceeds to observe that "a country like France is not to be conquered even by a million of well-trained and well-armed soldiers belonging to one of the most warlike of European races." Allson the most warlike of European races." Aliso remarks that the French excel all nations i remarks that the French eacet an hattons in their faculty for rapid military organization. It is generally admitted, even by Prussian writers, that six weeks' drill suffices to convert a recruit into an efficient soldier, and the Garde Mobile and other raw French levies have now been drilling five hours a day for over three veeks. It is stated by one of your contempora

these lavies will soon amount to THREE MILLIONS OF MEN, wo-thirds of whom may be considered service able under arms. Von Moltke is reported to have said that if Napoleon did not see the Rhine by the 21st of July he would never see it: and General Trochn might possibly now retort that if King William does not enter Paris by the end of September he will never enter it. As it end of September he will about 18 thus evident that the future place of France among nations will depend on the number of days that Trochu can detain King Wil" m undays that Trout dath we may be assued that a population so patriotic and so enthusiastically proud of the prestige and military honor of targrande nation, will do their very utmost to degrande nation, will do their very utmost to de-fend the capital, and will shrink from no sacri-fices, however crucial, that seem calculated to insure the discomfiture of the Prussian armies. Though it thus appears certain that Paris will be seriously defended, it seems to be generally assumed in this country that such defence can-ret be sufficiently prolonged to seems the deassumed in this country that such defence cannot be sufficiently prolonged to secure the desired result—first, because so populous a city would be speedily starved out, and, secondly, because the population of so luxurious and splendid a capital would never endure a bombardment. Let us consider how far these two objections are applicable to

THE ACTUAL SITUATION.

As regards the first, even assuming that the tain a month's siege, it cannot be starved out until it is invested, and it seems to be admitted that the circuit of the cordon of forts which surround Paris is too great to admit of comlete investment by any force which the Prus plete investment by any force which the Prussians would have available for the purpose, after deducting for the daily increasing detachments that will be required to guard their communications against the levies marshalling everywhere to intercept them. The enceinte

CORDON OF FORTS. exceeds twenty six miles, and the circle of fire commanded by the heavy naval guns, with which they are being armed, would probably increase the circuit of a complete investment to about forty miles, and in the face of the 150,000 men occupying the circle of forts, and possessing the advantage of interior lines of communications, the Prussians could scarcely afford to divide or extend their forces to the extent required for a complete investment. The French seem to consider the west and northwest of the cordon too strong to be assailable, and to be of opinion that the portions of the enceinte most likely to be attacked are those to the north and east, lying between the those to the north and east, lying between the Siene, at St. Denis, and the Marne, near its confluence with the Seine, immediately east and south of the Bols de Vincennes. This constitutes a line of defence about nine miles in length, defended by eight or nine insulated forts, with numerous redoubts in their inter-vals, all said to be armed with a proportion of the heaviest rified guns used in the navy, and as this line of forts is distant from nearly four to over five miles from the Place de la Bastile and Boulevard de Magenta, to which must be added the further distance which the range of their heavy guns would command, it is evident that no portion of Paris lying within the late barriers could be effectually bombarded until the exterior line of forts was broken through. And if the hastily constructed earthworks that defended the south of Sebastopol were able to keep out the French and English for twelve months, is it too much to expect that the far stronger works that defend Paris should occupy the Prissians for half as many weeks? And, after six weeks of unsuccessful assaults, delivered with the lavishness of life they have hitherto displayed, what would be

LOSSES OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

besieging the place? At Sebastopol the guns of attack and defence were equally matched, and were but ordinary slege and naval smooth bores; at Paris, those used on both sides will be rifled; but the French forts will be armed be rified; but the French forts will be armed with the heaviest naval guns, some of them 400 and 500-pounders, while according to the "Journal of the United Service Institution," the Prussian slege guns only throw a projectile of fiften-seven pounds, with a charge of one tenth; and with the railways broken up in their rear, how many weeks will it take the-prussians to place a slege train, even of such guns as these, in position against St. Denis? I am told that, according to the "arithmetic of sleges," as sleges were before the introduction of rifled guns, forts such as those around Paris might be expected to hold out six weeks; but what effect will, the employment of rifled guns of a power so unpreout six weeks, of a power so unproceedings of a power so unproceeding in slege operations as those wi which the works of Paris are said to armed have in prolonging the duration of the defence? I am not aware of any experiments on the penetration "in made earth" of any rifled ordnance heavier than the Armstrong

The Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escape from Metz.

On Friday Granville made certain suggestions to Thiers to submit to the Provisional Convergence of These suggestions caused the select communities of ordinance in 1863. The result was as follows: Penetration in made earth of 110-pounder Armstrong, 21 feet 31 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 14 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 15 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 16 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 17 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 18 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 19 feet 11 inches: 40-pounder Armstrong, 21 feet 31 inches result was as follows: Penetration in made earth of 110-pounder Armstrong, 21 feet 3 inches; 40-pounder Armstrong, 1f feet 11 inches, 32-pounder smooth bore, 9 feet 3 inches. A paper on the results of these experiments, by Captain Bolleau, R. E., is published in the urnal of the United Service Institution for

CAPTAIN BOILEAU'S CONCLUSIONS

from these experiments are as follows:
"For breaching earthwork a few heavy rifted guns are far more useful for the purpose that number of smaller calibre. Now, as we expect to find all fortresses of the present day armed with rifled grus, possessing destructive powers, and with accuracy of aim at least equivalent to the 110-pounder Armstrong, we at once see that the rules which have hitherto been universally accepted with regard to the defensive purposes, have become obsolete, and that the minimum thickness that should now be given to a parapet is twenty-five feet, with a relief of from ten to twelve feet. Again, in looking to the increased range, as well as to the accuracy of aim and destructive powers of rifle guns of the present day, fresh difficul-ties present themselves. We find that the first parallel, with the batteries usually constructed in it, can no longer be established at six hundred yards, but will have to be com-menced at a much greater distance; that the rate of progress of the saps and approaches will be much slower; that the undefended spaces in advance of a fortress will now be considerably reduced; that a much more extended front will now be covered by the fire of its guns, necessitating the occupation of the country of the considerable of the country tion of a much greater extent of ground than would hitherto have been found necessary; and there is yet one most important fact we must not loose sight of in consideration of this subject, viz, that the guns of the besieged will be of much larger calibre than those of the be-siegers. These are points that tell heavily est the besiegers and their chances of su cess when carrying out the details of attacks in accordance with principles which have bitherto proved sound and eminently successful. In of the increased difficulties and vast expenliture of men and means that must now be experienced by a besleging force, are such as to render the question of attack one well worthy of the time and attention of the most compotent authorities, with a view to the establishment of general principles for future guidance better suited to the emergencies of the case than those which have hitherto been set forth har bear forth. et forth, but have now become deficient and

t is obvious that these conclusions apply with much greater force to the employment of rifled 400 and 500-pounders in the defence than they do to the use of only 110-pounders. The anxiety of the Augsburg Gazette for an immediate advance on Paris, before the armament of her forts with naval artillery is completed, is very natural, and possibly the design of the apparently precipitate advance of a portion of the Prussian army on Paris may be to cut the railways connecting that capital with cut the railways connecting that capital with the great naval arsenals, with the object of arresting the armament of the forts. And, the West may have been to draw off the Prus

sian army, so as to give Paristime to complete her armaments. It is, of course, possible that the French War Minister has not availed himself of his opportunities for arming the lines of Paris with naval artillery to the extent that the French papers assert; still more possible that the defence may be paralyzed by divided coun-cils and dynastic jealousies. But, if the rulers of the hour could but emulate the terrible energy and more than Roman persistence of the Committee of Public Safety of 1793, the ulti-mate result of a Prussian slege of Parls would not admit of a moment's doubt. I am, sir,

our obedient servant,
HENRY CONTBEARE. PRUSSIANS IN ACTION.

Mr. Friedrich Kapp writes to the Nation, from Berlin, an interesting letter, from which we make a few extracts:

Our most competent judges say that the chassepot is decidedly superior to our needlegun, and that the former in the hands of our soldiers would already have ended the war. The French are too inexperienced, and too quick in the handling of this tremendous weapon. As when used, it "kicks" badly and bests they first cook of the second of t ciency is in some way limited, as its bullets do not spread. For this reason it was rejected by our military men when offered to them some Some of our men had ave or six years ago. Some of our men had five or six bullets in their oreasts, riming parallet with each other. If our soldlers are inferior in point of arms, they are superior in cool bravery and exact aiming. In the battles around Metz we have lost as many men, if not more, as in the two battles of Leipzig and Waterloo together. We must loose more, as we have always to attack in the open field, while the enemy generally only defends his fortified positions. In the whole Bohemian campaign of 1866 we lost 13,000 men—about 6000 by cholera and 7000 killed and wounded. In this campaign the battle of Vionville, on August 16, alone cost us more than 15,000 men. Some battalions were almost annihilated, two and even three cavalry regiments were reduced to one, and the death of one-third of the officers seemed the death of one-third of the officers seemed the general rule. In order to detain and to retain the enemy on his retreat from Metz, the cavairy of the Guards had for hours to bear cavalry of the Ghards had for holles to beat the brunt of the battle. As sure death was before them, and as they had to spare their numbers, the single companies drew lots which should first attack the enemy. Not the 600—"into the vailey of death rode" the 6000. Light and heavy brigades were reduced to one-fourth of their original number. Not less prayely fought the infantry of the Guards at St. Privat, which was the key to the enemy's position on the 18th of August, The riflemen (Schutzen) lost all their officers, the majority (Schutzen) lost all their officers, the majority of them killed, and the remaining 400 men, of originally 1000, were led back by an ensign.

Among the killed at the same place was Prince Felix Salm-Salm, Major of the Fourth Grenadler Regiment of the Guards, the same officer who served during the last war in the United States, and whom President Lincoln encouraged with the during the last war in the United States, and whom President Lincoin encouraged with the words that his quality as prince would not prevent his promotion if he behaved well. He afterward did well under and towards poor Maximilian. At St. Privat he fought and fell like a hero. Salm's wife, well known to the former Army of the Potomac, is one of the most efficient nurses in the field, and nobly works that heartste. Of Barlin hove the son of efficient nurses in the fletic, and not of secretary Count Itzenputz was killed, while Bismarck's son was severely wounded near Metz, both serving as privates in a cavalry regiment. Sons of men of science, like young Langenbeck and young Grimm, were also killed in that battle. The officers of the 24th Infantry announce the death of 14 of their comrades killed in the battle of the 16th, where the 72d likewise lost 13 of their officers. In short, every day, every newspaper brings us the sad news of a fearful havoc among our troops. The loss of rank and file is always in proportion to the above numbers, and, still worse, we lose in our privates the flower of the nation, while on the French side the educated classes do not serve in the army. Our young men are not the proper opponents to in the hospitals. Of Berlin boys, the son of

cated classes do not serve in the army. Our young men are not the proper opponents to Zouaves and Throos.

It is a blessing for humanity that seveneights of these Africans have been extirpated. The favor which other French prisoners regularly ask from our keepers, is to be kept separate from the zouaves and Turcos. In the beginning the latter were received in the private hospitals, but they have committed such outrages that they now are sent to the royal hospitals. They attacked the stewards in a most cowardly manner, and grossly insulted the pitals. They attacked the stewards in a most cowardly manner, and grossly insulted the nurses who tended them. Here in Berlin, and in a neighboring town, two sick Turcos tried to violate two Sisters of Mercy. For these reasons they must now be watched like wild beasts by armed sentries.

Afthe French officers taken prisoners generally behave well. During daylight they are allowed to go free. When they first arrived

short letter, which may be written in pencil or ink. They do not require an envelope, and are especially adapted for short communications. On the whole, the field post service is admirably organized and conducted. It is performed by the active field postoffices. Every one of the thirteen corps has a general field postoff. the thirteen corps has a general field pothe thirteen corps has a general field postoff. A and four field-post expeditions, viz: one for the general and staff command of the corps, two for the infantry divisions, and one for the reserve. Besides, there are special offices for the headquarters of the King and for the chief commands of the three great armies, for the six cavalry divisions, and for the four landwehr divisions. All the field postoffices, amounting to seventy-one, and the whole personnel of about 1000 men, besides many hundred wagons and horses, march, along with wagons and horses, march along with their respective divisions, conducting their post department. They receive the letters from home for the soldiers, assort and prepare the field-post correspondence for distribution, which must take place in regular order, beginning with the battalion and so on lownward. They likewise receive and regu-arly collect the letters which the soldiers write home, and assort them for the different routes they have to take. They keep up the communication between the troops in the enemy's land and home. There are field post-offices along the military roads. Each of the three armies has one field postmaster for the military roads, and two inspectors; they are under the chief command of the military roads, which has to secure the connection of an operating army with its base of operations and with the territory to which the latter be-longs. The chief command of the military roads is charged with providing the means of the transport of the mails en home by the soldiers in the field, it hap-ened here and there that, on account of the inaccurateness of the address, a letter written to the soldier has been lost or miscarried. As a rule, it can be said that every letter which, esides the name of the said! ber of his regiment, has been delivered. THE FASHIONS. Indications of Autumn Styles. There are at present revolutionary tenden

to write. I copy this fact from an

statement. As another likustration of the standard of the school of education of the two armies, I will mention the extent of the

field. According to a statement made by the General Postoffice Department, there are in

Berlin above 45 clerks working exclusively to

great part of money letters of one or two thalers each. The mall matter

front, while on the back there is room for

pondence of some of our troops in the

cles in drapery. The excessive "bunchings," the airy, dashing confusion of trimming and arrangement, are losing their rule, and My Lady Fashion has taken it into her head to assume the pose statuesque. It is plain to be seen that the distracting intricacies of puffing and slashing the stiff elaborations of involved trimmings, without beginning or end, are not to be popular during the coming season. The elegance of garments will depend upon their generous amplitude of draping upon soft, full outlines, and ornamentations at once simple

and rich. The skirts of walking-dresses must touch The skirts of waiking-dresses must could the ground at the back, and almost conceal the pretty feet in front. This length is the regulation, and in good taste. Extremists permit them to drag, but this is a return to folly not to be tolerated. It is ordered that all walkingskirts have the blas flounces in preference to every style of pleating, putting and ruching These may be used as headings, but rarely alone. This is well; with the long, gracefully looped upper skirt, a degree of fullness about the lower one is necessary to a perfectly artistic effect. A few violent revolutionnaires are weapon. As when used, it can be any and hurts, they fire too high or at random. The mitrailleur is not as dangerous as it has been represented by the French, but its value has been underrated by us, for its wounds are been underrated by us, for its wounds are fearful, and the appearance of the soldiers pristing glory, but as yet there are no evidence of their success. Bustles of graceful killed by the mitrailleur is ghastly. Its em-

dences of their success. Busies of graceful shapes, however, are universally worn. Many women have these made to order and fitted to the figure, as they don't always give the requisite roundness to the hipa.

Overskirts are absolutely indispensable in maintaining the equipolse of all well-conducted feminine minds. They are to be long, straight, and looped carelessly in the feminine minds. They are to be long, straight, and quite full, and looped carelessly in the soft, heavy folds that give dignity to even the most insignificant figure. With walking dresses this skirt may be either closed or open in front. In the heavy wool fabrics it will be closed and looped in any pretty way the wearer chooses. In silk, and the rather stiff poplins and brilaterity the skirt hangs much better if open In silk, and the rather stiff poplins and brilliantine, the skirt hangs much betterif open and looped by long tapes from the side. In long costumes the skirt is of course open, showing the trimming on the front breadth of the lower skirt, and, if full, falling in a looped half-train behind. Many over-skirts of evening dresses are cut in elegant rounded forms, and left undraped. Another style of over-skirt rather pleasing in effect is very short and plain in front—a basque tablier, with as little trimming as possible about the edge, but longer at the sides and back, which are elaborately ornamented.

namented. Waists for home and full dress will continue to be heart-shaped. For the street they will be a little higher at the throat than during the past season. Walsts of handsome home past season. Walsts of handsome home dresses for full figures are open to the belt, and have broad rolling lappels. Young women wear this style in lightsliks, with a broad pleated trimming of the material edged with lace. With this waist, the sleever must be tight from shoulder to elbow, and finished there by a deep frill of lace. Square-necked waists will still be worn. All waists will con-

waists will sell be word. All waists will con-tinue short on the shoulder. Sleeves are both close and flowing, but the latter will not be found without the former. The sabot shape promises to maintain its popularity. The coat sleeves with a fill at the elbow will not be worn as much as formerly, elbow will not be worn as much as somewhat passee. Coat sleeves will be tighter, defining more the shape of the arm. When that limb is not particularly plump, a little thin humbug of a wadding brings out the requisite lines of beauty. The handsomest coat sleeves are cut and sewn in exactly as are a man's. The style of fell his purfs at the shoulders is to be referred. and sewh in exactly safe a mass. It is specified that specified all slender women should wear them, as they broaden the shoulders and shorten the arms, as no other complication of dress can. The prettiest sleeve, par excellence, for street and home wear is the coat, reaching to within the street and home wear is the coat, reaching to within the street and shorten and a helf of the wrist, and finish the street and shorten and a helf of the wrist. and nome wear is the coar learning or when three inches and a half of the wrist, and finished by a graceful frill. If the wrist be handsome, the effect is specially good of course. If not, a long glove and bracelet will make it so. This sleeve, we are told, is worn more than any other in Paris and London.

The newest suits are made with either a

The newest suits are made with either a casaque charmingly draped, or with two skirts and a paletot fitting the figure, cut in pointed vest shape in front, and rounding away at the side into a little longer slope than we have been used to wear. The vest is the important feature of most imported costumes, and will probably be generally worn this season, as it is extremely becoming. It is at the same time elegant and jaunty. These vests are sometimes made separate from the over-garsometimes made separate from the over-garments with which they are worn, and often have a sailor, or large Byron collar of the same material. When a suit and its trimming are made of the same stuff, the basque is pointed at the waist, and the vest simulated by trimming. When two materials in different shades are used, as cashmere and gros grain, the vest and collar are made of the silk, and under 'the latter is worn a cravat, the color of the cashmere casaque. Pretty house dresses are made with round belted waist and vest. One, 'specially charms.' waist and vest. One, specially charming, is of some soft, white, all-wool stuff trimmed with bands of bias black velvet. ly behave well. During daylight they are allowed to go free. When they first arrived they put on airs, but since they have been threatened that they would be confined to their rooms, they strictly obey every order. Our soldiers even have to salute them first when they meet them in the streets. It strikes our officers that the superiors of these French prisoners cares so little for their subordinates that they rarely ask for the condition of the wounded, do not assist or advise their men, The vest is of black velvet fastened by came buttons. Inside the velvet collar is based puttons. Inside the velvet collar is basted a frill of lace. Cashmere costumes are the daintiest worn this fall and the first in teminine favor. They are usually made with overdress or casaque, and worn with a gros grain skirt of another shade of the same color. The casaque is trimmed with bands or pleatings of

the silk sometimes edged with very narrow black thread lace. Bows of blas gros grain will be much used for trimming and looping. Suits of black cashmere are generally trimmed with guipure lace and narrow folds of black gros grain stitched in the centre. There is nothing softer and more graceful in effect than cashmere, hanging as it does in such exquisitely artistic folds. All soft woollen materials will be in favor—meritos, Berlin, and ladles' cloths, serge, etc. Poplins are a trifle "jout." Costumes of a cloth which is heavier than ladles' cloth and, a little lighter than broadcloth are made up for winter. These cloths are nearly all in dark rich colors—and indeed, it is evident that with the advent of more artistic drapings we may welcome the grayer more diets we want welcome the grayer more diets we will be supported that grayer more diets we want welcome the grayer more diets welcome the grayer was welcome the grayer and the grayer more diets welcome the grayer and the grayer more diets welcome the grayer more diets welcome the grayer and the grayer an field service. They receive from and send to the army 200,000 letters per day, and daily for-ward, besides, 40,000 thalers, consisting in advent of more artistic drapings we may welcome the graver, more distinguished colors. It's a comfort to know that the starting complications in tint which have obtained during the last lew years, are last fading into obscurity. The different shades of dark blue, was a read and the last lew years, are last fading into obscurity. great part of money letters of one or two thaters each. The mail matter for our soldiers is daily sent from Berlin in two lots, containing 238 mail-bags altogether. Since the mobilization of the army, 10,000 000 corresponding cards have been distributed. These cards are about six inches by four, of stiff, good paper, and have the blank of the address printed in front while on the back there is room for a gray, garnet and rich nutry brown, promise to be the most popular. Soft, all-wool plaids in green, blue and black, trimmed with black velvet or gros grain, will again be, seen, With these suits, black vests, fastened by moss agate buttons, are imperative. The loose jackets slashed in the back will be worn this season, except in the shawl costumes, and even they are thought to be prettler half-fit ting. These costumes are so much worn now that many women hesitate in buying them, not caring to toss their individuality into the stream of gray mixture. The handsomest stream of gray mixture. The handsonest ones are imported, and cost from \$35 to \$40. They are made from shawle of exquisite fineness, possessing not only fringe, but soft-shaded borders. The overskirt and loose jacket have these borders stitched on above the fringe. Pretty suits, invery dark gray, with borders shading into black, are shown for second mourning. Elegant suits in dark Scotch plaids, with half-fitting jackets, have long scarfs of the same, which are passed over a few inches to the back and down upon the skirt. The sleeves of the imported shawl cos-tumes are usually coat; while those manufactured here, costing from \$12 to \$16, have loose hanging sleeves. A few imported suits are of plaids, a little heavier than the shawis, and trimmed with woollen fringe made expressly to match. These suits are very attractive, and cost \$35. Early fall suits in Japanese, sliks and block brown and gray organical are sless. cost 330. Early lair states in Japanese, start in black, brown, and gray gros grain, are elaborately trimmed with lace and flat pleatings. Very distinguished costumes of black gros grain have undraped overskirts and wide sleaves, and are trimmed with broad flat pleatings of the same, beneath which are visible a row each of black thread and white Duchesse lace. Velysteen has disappeared Velyst will be Velveteen has disappeared. Velvet will be worn somewhat as a part of costumes, but not as a whole. Sallor costumes will be seen on the street this fall, worn by young gifts with slender, erect figures. These are rather quaint slender, erect figures. These are rat and dashing in effect, and are mad and dashing in effect, and are made of gray and dark blue cloths into skirt and blouse with broad sailor collar. The collar and sleeves are edged with a narrow band and pleating of black gros grain, while the skirt has a broader trimming of the same round the bottom. A looped overskirt of the gros grain is worn with these suits. When they are of a delicate gray tint, gray silk is used for trimming and overskirt. The collar and the deep cuffs are some-times embroidered with anchors in black or gold thread.

Cloaks and wraps are not very abundant The universal "sult" drove them from the field long ago, and, though they make fitful and desperate charges every season, they are never very successful. The most striking importations are half-fitting jackets of satiny dark blue or brown cloths, slashed behind, and sometimes at the sides. They are genefigures. Cloaks of heavy silk will be lined and trimmed with short furs—chiefly for driving. Open breakfast jackets, of dark cash-mere, with vests of the same, trimmed with

brilliant Oriental embroidery, are thoroughly captivating.
Satin has reappeared as a triuming, and will be much worn during the fall and winter. Fros grain folds and pleatings maintain their ascendency. There is much reluctance manicular to the blass velvet bands, but grain folios and presents of the condency. There is much refluctance manifested in giving up the bias velvet bands, but Paulina says that they are doomed. They will, however, still be used upon costumes of black slik. Gimps are handsomer than ever, and are in favor. Very beautiful embroidery in slik applique is used with charming effect. Jet trimmings are again to be worn, but in new styles. The beads are cut in innumerable facets and the gimp is hidden, as much as possible. Lace will be much used for trimming. Immense quantities of Valenciennes and Duchesse are sold. The Duchesse is very striking in effect, but Paulina thinks Valenciennes pre-

in effect, but Paulina thinks Valenciennes pre-ferable, as it is much softer and more airy.

Evening dresses in satin and faille, with gauze overdresses, are best liked at present Many tted to the repleatings, under silk ones, will still be used. pleatings, under slik ones, will still be used. Gros grains with satin stripes are usually worn with lace overdresses, the long-trained skirt often left perfectly plain. For costumes consisting entirely of heavy materials, as satin, velvet and slik, the short skirt with court train is a more graceful style than the long skirt and undraped overdress. The new walst for evening dresses is quite high on the shoulders and at the back, but very low on the bosom. The neck is edged by a wide, upright frill of lace, in imitation of the antique ruff. Organdy costumes almost covered with lace will be worn by young girls; about these dresses not a particle of color must appear.

The fall bonnets are enchanting little affairs, gipsylsh in shape, with a dainty curtain of slik or lace coquettishly peeping over the heavy braids of hair. The trimmings are scarfs of gros grain, royale, or velves, with delicate jet

bridg of hair. The trimmings are scarfs of gros grain, royale, or velvet, with delicate jet algrettes and pendants, ostrich tips, and soft, crushed roses. Lace is used mostly as a background for flower clusters. The scarfs are laid in folds about the saucy little crowns, and fastened on the left side by bows and jet ornaments, and are left hanging in two streamers of unequal length. Bows, feather tips, and flowers nestle on the top and over the right ear in delicious confusion. A very pretty bonnet of clear white straw for September has a cape and scarf of black gros grain and profuse clusters of white roses and black estrich tips nested in black lace. Many velvet bonnets are in different shades of color, exquisitely gradin different shades of color, exquisitely grad-uated. Most of these are in the soft, quiet colors, which harmonize with all complexions, and for "lighting up" they idepend upon flow-er clusters of delicate brilliancy. All boanets have gross grain or velvet strings. As a mat-ter of artistic form, all round-faced women should wear these tied under the chin, while those with oval faces should tie them under

the left ear.

Round hats, if less audacious in effect, are certainly prettier, and more becoming than those of last fail. The high crowns and incoherent trimmings which gave a flippant air to the sweetest, most spirituelle face, are disappearing, and in their places we have very distinguished hats of the English turban shapes, with moderately high, flat crowns and rolled brims. They are charmingly trimmed with broad scarfs of velvet, gros grain and royale. These scarfs are arranged in folds around the crown, and the fringed ends are left floating at the left side. Soit, massed clusters of feather tips, long ostrich plumes, peacock's breasts and flowers are disposed in a carefully careless way over the crown. Black, brown and gray straws are so covered with binding, scarf and feathers, that it is almost impossible to recognize the roundation. Yet with all this mass of trimming these hats express dignity and piquancy. Long ostrich feathers are used only on round hats, while the short tips are placed upon both hats and bonnets. Grebe is obsolete. Peacock tips will be more popular, than ever before. Straw hats for early fail have braided coronets of velvet and silk, with scarts of Frou-Fron gauze twisted about the crown, and falling in a three-cornered streamer on the left side, the point inished by a soft, crimped tassel. Black and brown straw sallor hats with high crowns have a careless, saucy air, and are the appropriate undress head-gear for bright young girls. Scarfs of gros grain, gauze, and netted silk are tied at the left side or at the back. A pretty wing is sometimes seen perking up at the left in a delictously impertinent way. Round hats. if less audacious in effect, are

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